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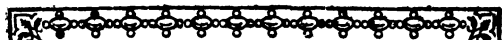
A
CONCISE INTRODUCTION
T O
ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

COMPILED BY
WILLIAM FRANCIS,
OF HOOK,
FOR THE USE OF HIS SCHOOL.



MARLBOROUGH:
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THE *English Alphabet* consists of *twenty-six Letters*, viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Six of these Letters, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are called *Vowels*, because they make distinct Sounds of themselves ; all the rest are *Consonants*, because they cannot be sounded without some Vowel joined to them.

Each of the *Vowels* has at least *three* distinct Sounds ; the *broad* or *full*, the *narrow* or *slender*, and the *middle* or *intermediate* ; as will appear from the following

E X A M P L E S.

<i>Vowels</i>	<i>Broad.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Narrow.</i>
<i>a</i>	Ball	an	Ale
<i>e</i>	them	her	me
<i>i</i>	bind	Bird	Bill
<i>o</i>	Tom	Tone	Tomb
<i>u</i>	us	Use	Rule
<i>y</i>	by	Physick	Bully:
	A 2		When

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When two Vowels meet in a Syllable they make what is called a *Diphthong*; and when three Vowels meet together, it is called a *Triphthong*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound in all Languages. It is mute in *Debt, Doubt, Dumb, climb, Limb, Tomb*.

C.

C has two Modifications, the *hard* and the *soft*, as *cull, cell*.

Before *a, o, u*, and all Consonants, **C** is always sounded *hard* like *k*; as *can, cope, cut*: But before *e, i*, and *y*, it is *soft* like *s*, as *cease, Circle, Cypress*.

Ch.

Ch is sometimes hard like *k* in Words derived from the Greek, as *Chymist, Scheme*; but in Words that derive from the French, as *Machine, Chaise*, it is sounded soft like *sh*.

G.

G has two Sounds, one *hard* as in *Gun, gay*; the other *soft* as in *Giant, Gem*.

G is

G is *hard* before *a, o, u*, and all *Consonants*, and at the End of Words; but before *e* and *i* the Sound is uncertain.

G is mute before *n*, as *Gnat, gnash, Sign, Foreign*.

Gh.

Gh, in the Beginning of a Word, has the Sound of the hard *g*, as *Ghost*; in the Middle, and sometimes at the End, it is quite silent, as *though, right, fought*.

It has often, at the End, the Sound of *f*, as *laugh, cough, tough, Trough*.

K.

K has the Sound of hard *c*, as *King, kept, Skirt, Skeptick*.*

L.

L is sometimes mute, as in *Calf, half, could, would, Psalm, Salmon, Talk, Falcon*.

Ph.

Ph is sounded like *f* in *Phantom, Philip, Elephant, &c.*

A 3

S has

* Commonly, but erroneously, spelt *Sceptic*.
Dr. JOHNSON.

S.

S has a *sharp* Sound, as in *Sister*, *Sight*; and
a *flat* Sound like *z* in *Trees*, *Eyes*.

Ti.

Ti, before a Vowel, is frequently sounded
like *sh*, as *Motion*, *Station*.

O

Of the STOPS, and other CHARACTERS used in WRITING.



‘ **A** *Comma* is the shortest Pause, and may be held whilst you count *one*.

‘ **A** *Semicolon* may be held whilst you count *two*.

‘ **A** *Colon* may be held whilst you count *three*.

‘ **A** *Period, or full Stop,* may be held whilst you count *four*.

‘ **A** *Note of Interrogation* is placed at the End of a *Question*.

‘ **A** *Note of Admiratio*n is used after a Word or Sentence that expresses *Surprise* or *Emotion*.

‘ **A** *Quotation* includes a Sentence, &c. taken from an Author, or introduced as “—” spoken by another.

() **A** *Parenthesis* is used to include one Sentence in another.

• A 4

A *Caret*

- A *Caret* denotes *Interlineation*, and shews where to bring in what was at first omitted.
- A *Hyphen* is used to join the Parts of a Word together, especially such as are written partly in one Line, and partly in another.
- ' An *Apostrophe* is a Sign of Contraction ; as *lov'd* for *loved*, &c.
- ¶ A *Paragraph* is sometimes used to distinguish the Beginning of a new Subject.
- . . A *Diæresis* is used to divide two Vowels which would otherwise be sounded together.
- * An *Asterisk*
 + An *Obelisk*
 †
 ||
- } Is used as a Reference to some Observations in the Margin.
- ☞ An *Index* points to some remarkable Passage.

The Use of CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE following Words should always be distinguished, in Writing, by a *capital Letter*, viz.

The first Word of any *Writing, Letter, or Discourse*:—The next Word after a *Period*:—The *Pronoun I*, and the *Interjection O*:—The first Word of every Sentence taken from an Author, or introduced as spoken by *another*:—Every *Title*, and *proper Name* of a Place or Person:—And the *first* Word of every Line in *Poetry*.

Many of our *best Authors* choose to begin every *Noun*, or *Substantive*, with a *Capital*:—Some the *next* Word after a *Colon*:—And others remarkable *Adjectives*, and such as are put *absolutely*.

GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the *Science* of using Words correctly.

The *English Grammar* consists of *ten* Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, namely,

ARTICLE,
NOUN,
PRONOUN,
ADJECTIVE,
VERB,

|| PARTICIPLE,
|| ADVERB,
|| CONJUNCTION,
|| PREPOSITION, and
|| INTERJECTION.

OF AN ARTICLE.

An *Article* is set *before* a Noun to determine its Signification.

There are three Articles, viz. *a*, *an*, and *the*.

OF

OF A NOUN.

A *Noun*, or *Substantive*, is the Name of any *Substance*, or *Thing*, that is perceptible by either of our Senses; as *Man*, *Tree*, *Book*; also *Colours*, *Sound*, *Taste*, *Fragrance*, &c.

A Noun admits of *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender*.

There are *two* Numbers, the *Singular* and *Plural*. The *singular* Number denotes *one* Thing only, as a *Man*, a *Book*: The *Plural* signifies *more than one*, as *Men*, *Books*.

The *different Terminations* of Nouns are called *Cases*, of which there are only *two*: The *Nominative* and the *Genitive*.

The *nominative Case* is the Noun in its *primitive* or *simple* State; as a *Man*, a *Tree*.

The *genitive Case* denotes *Possession* or *Property*, hence it is called the *possessive Case*: It is formed by the Addition of *s*, with an Apostrophe before it, to the Nominative, or by the Particle *of* before the Word; as *God's Glory*, or the *Glory of God*.

Gender is the Distinction of Sex; There are *three* Genders, the *Masculine*, or *Male Kind*, as *Man*, *Boy*; the *Feminine*, or *Female Kind*, as *Woman*, *Girl*; and the *Neuter*, which signifies
neither

neither *Male* nor *Female*, and is applied to Things *without* Life, as *Tree, House, Book*. The *masculine Gender* is expressed by the Word *he*; the *Feminine* by the Word *she*; and the *Neuter* by the Word *it*.*

OF A PRONOUN.

A *Pronoun* is substituted instead of a *Noun*, to avoid the too frequent Repetition of the same Word. Thus, instead of my own Name, I say *I*; instead of your Name, I say *you*; and instead of another Man or Woman's Name, I say *he* or *she*.

In a *Pronoun* there are *four* Things to be considered, viz. the *Person, Number, Case, and Gender*. There are *two* Numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

All *Discourse* may be confined to these *three* Heads; first, in speaking of *ourselves*; secondly, in speaking *to another*; and thirdly, in speaking *of another*.

Hence

* By a Custom in the *English Language*, the *Sun* is of the *Masculine*,—the *Moon, Church, Ships*, and frequently *Countries* and *Virtues*, such as *France, Spain, Faith, Hope, &c.* are of the *feminine Gender*.

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Hence there are *three* Persons in the *singular* Number, and *three* in the *Plural*, as follows:—

Singular		Plural	
1st Person,	<i>I</i>	1st Person,	<i>we</i>
2d	<i>thou or you</i>	2d	<i>you or ye</i>
3d	<i>he, she, it.</i>	3d	<i>they.</i>

Pronouns have *three* Cases, the *Nominative*, the *Genitive* or *Possessive*, and the *Objective* or *Oblique* Case: thus,

FIRST PERSON

Singular		Plural	
Nom.	<i>I</i>	Nom.	<i>we</i>
Poss.	<i>mine</i>	Poss.	<i>ours</i>
Obj.	<i>me.</i>	Obj.	<i>us.</i>

SECOND PERSON

Singular		Plural	
Nom.	<i>thou</i>	Nom.	<i>ye or you</i>
Poss.	<i>thine</i>	Poss.	<i>yours</i>
Obj.	<i>thee.</i>	Obj.	<i>you.</i>

THIRD PERSON

Singular		Plural
Masculine,	<i>he, his, him</i>	} <i>they, theirs, them.</i>
Feminine,	<i>she, her, hers</i>	
Neuter,	<i>it, its, it.</i>	

There are *six* Species of *Pronouns*: viz. *Personal*, as *I, thou, &c.*—*Possessive*, as *my, mine, &c.*

&c.—*Relative*, as *who*, *which*, *&c.*—*Demonstrative*, as *this* and *that* (whose Plurals are *these* and *those*)—*Definitive*, as *any*, *none*, *some*, *&c.*—and *Demonstrative*, as *every*, *either*, *each*, *&c.*

The *personal Pronouns* have the Nature of Substantives, and as such stand by themselves; the Rest have the Nature of Adjectives, and as such are joined to the Substantives, and sometimes called *pronominal Adjectives*.

OF AN ADJECTIVE.

An *Adjective* is a Word added to a Substantive to express its Quality; as a *good* Boy, a *bad* Girl; a *great* Man, a *fine* Church.

Adjectives are varied only by the Degrees of Comparison.

Most Adjectives have *three* Degrees of Comparison; which are called the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The *Comparative* is formed, for the most Part, by adding *er* to the Positive, as *long*, *longer*, *short*, *shorter*, *&c.*

The *Superlative* by adding *est*; as *long*, *longest*, *&c.*

For

For the *Degrees of Comparison* are frequently substituted the ADVERBS, *very, infinitely, more, most, less, least*, As *more short, very most, or infinitely short; less common, least common, &c.* the *er* and *est* being then omitted.—There are a few Adjectives peculiar in their Comparison; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; &c.*

OF A VERB.

A *Verb* expresseth *being* or *acting*, as I *am*, he *is*; I *love*, she *sings*; the Man *calls*, the Child *cries*; &c.

There are two Sorts of Verbs; *active* and *neuter*.* An *active Verb* signifies *doing*; as I *wrote* the Letter. A *neuter Verb* signifies merely *Being*, as I *am*, he *is*.

The *Noun* or *Pronoun* that stands *before* the *active* Verbs, in the above Examples, may be called the *Agent*, and that which stands *before* the
the

* Properly speaking there is no *passive Verb* in the English Language; for though *I am loved* is commonly called a *passive Verb*, yet loved is no Part of the Verb, but a *Participle*, or *Adjective* derived of the Verb *love*.

the *Nexter* the Subject of the Verb : But the Noun or Pronoun which *follows* the *active* Verb, in the above Examples, may be called the *Object* of the Verb.

In a Verb are to be considered the *Mode*, the *Tense* or *Time*, the *Person*, and the *Number*.

There are *four* Modes or Ways of using Verbs : The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative* expresses the Action, or Being, directly and absolutely ; as I *am*, he *loves*.

The *Imperative* commands, or forbids ; as *come*, *go*, *love* me, *fear* me.

The *Potential* expresses the Action or Being as *possible* or *impossible*, *fit* or *unfit* ; as I *may love*, I *may not love*.

The *Infinitive* expresses the Action or Being indeterminately ; as *to be*, *to love*.

There are *five* Tenses or Times ; the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

The *Present* expresses the Time that now is ; as I *love*, or *am loving*.

The *Imperfect* denotes the Time past indeterminately ; as I *loved*, or *was loving*.

The *Perfect* denotes the Time past determinately ; as I *have loved*, or *have been loving*.

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The *Pluperfect* denotes the Time past as prior to some other Point of Time specified in the Sentence; as I *had loved*, or *had been loving*.

The *Future* denotes the Time to come; as I *will*, or *shall*, *be loving*.

These *Modes* and *Tenses* are partly formed by the Verb itself, and partly by the Assistance of *auxiliary*, or *helping Verbs*, called *Signs*. There are *two Modes* formed from the Verb itself; the *Indicative*, as I *love*; and the *Imperative*, as *love thou*: — And likewise *two Tenses*; the *Present*, as I *love*; and the *Past*, as I *loved*.

The *auxiliary Signs* are, *to*, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*. *To*, is a Sign of the *infinitive Mode*; as *to be*; *to love*.

May, *can*, *must*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, — and their Inflections *mayst*, *canst*, *mightest*, *wouldst*, *couldst*, *shouldst*, are Signs of the *potential Mode*.

Do, and its Inflections *dest*, *doest* or *does*, are Signs of the *present Tense*.

Did, and its Inflection *didst*, are Signs of the *imperfect Tense*.

Have, and its Inflections *hast*, *hath* or *has*, are Signs of the *perfect Tense*.

Had,

Had, and its Inflexion *hādſt*, are Signs of the *pluperfect* Tenſe.

Shall and *will*, and their Inflections *ſhalt* and *wilt*, are Signs of the *future* Tenſe.

In Verbs there is a Reference to *three Persons* in each Number : as

Singular, I *love*, thou *loveſt*, he *loveth*;
Plural, We *love*, ye *love*, they *love*.

The *second* Person of the Verb, in the *singular* Number, is formed out of the *first* by adding *eſt*, or *ſt* ; the *third* by adding *eth*, *th*, *es*, or only *s*.

The *first* Person ſpeaks of himſelf ; as “ I
“ am going to dinner.”

The *second* Person has the Speech directed to him, and is ſuppoſed to be *preſent* ; as “ *Thou*
“ art a wicked Fellow.”

The *third* Person is *ſpoken of*, or *deſcribed* ; as
“ *He* is a good Man.”

The Verb, *itſelf*, has but *two Terminations reſpecting Time* ; as *love*, and *loved* ; which laſt may be called the Inflection of the *preter* or *paſt Tenſe* : And when this Inflection of the preter Tenſe is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Perſon preſent Tenſe*, the Verb is *regular*, and is declined after the following Examples.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I love or do love</i>	1st. <i>We love or do love</i>
2d. <i>Thou lovest or dost love</i>	2d. <i>Ye or you love or do love</i>
3d. <i>He loveth or loves, or doth or does love.</i>	3d. <i>They love or do love.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I loved or did love</i>	1st. <i>We loved or did love</i>
2d. <i>Thou lovedst or didst love</i>	2d. <i>Ye loved or did love</i>
3d. <i>He loved or did love.</i>	3d. <i>They loved or did love.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I have loved</i>	1st. <i>We have loved</i>
2d. <i>Thou hast loved</i>	2d. <i>Ye have loved</i>
3d. <i>He has loved.</i>	3d. <i>They had loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I had loved</i>	1st. <i>We had loved</i>
2d. <i>Thou hadst loved</i>	2d. <i>Ye had loved</i>
3d. <i>He had loved.</i>	3d. <i>They had loved.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I shall or will love</i>	1st. <i>We shall or will love</i>
2d. <i>Thou shalt or wilt love</i>	2d. <i>Ye shall or will love</i>
3d. <i>He shall or will love.</i>	3d. <i>They shall or will love.</i>

Some

Some Verbs in this Mode will admit of a *second Future*, especially such as signify the *Completing* of any Thing; as “*I shall have finished it to-morrow.*”

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Singular.	<i>Love,</i>	<i>do thou love,</i>	<i>or love thou.</i>
Plural.	<i>Love,</i>	<i>do ye love,</i>	<i>or love ye.</i>

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

I must, may, can, would, could, or should love, &c.

PERFECT TENSE.

I must, might, would, could, or should have loved, &c.

The *pluperfect Tense*, in this Mode, is best expressed by the *perfect*: as, *I might have loved her before the Time you mention.*

The *future Tense* of *most Verbs* in this Mode is best expressed by the *present*: as, *I may love to-morrow.*

There is a *subjunctive, or conditional Form*, which drops the *personal Terminations* in certain Tenses of this Mode; as, *though thou love, though he love.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense.	<i>To love.</i>
Perfect Tense.	<i>To have loved,</i>
Future Tense.	<i>About to love.</i>

THE DECLENSION OF THE
NEUTER VERB.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I am</i>	1st. <i>We are</i>
2d. <i>Thou art</i>	2d. <i>Ye are</i>
3d. <i>He is.</i>	3d. <i>They are.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I was</i>	1st. <i>We were</i>
2d. <i>Thou wast</i>	2d. <i>Ye were</i>
3d. <i>He was.</i>	3d. <i>They were.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I have been</i>	1st. <i>We have been</i>
2d. <i>Thou hast been</i>	2d. <i>Ye have been</i>
3d. <i>He hath or has been.</i>	3d. <i>They have been.</i>

PLUPER.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I had been</i>	1st. <i>We had been</i>
2d. <i>Thou hadst been</i>	2d. <i>Ye had been</i>
3d. <i>He had been.</i>	3d. <i>They had been.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>I shall or will be</i>	1st. <i>We</i>
2d. <i>Thou shalt or wilt be</i>	2d. <i>Ye</i>
3d. <i>He shall or will be.</i>	3d. <i>They</i>
	} <i>shall or will be.</i>

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Singular.	<i>Be, do thou be, or be thou.</i>
Plural.	<i>Be, or do ye be, or be ye.</i>

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1st. *I must, may, can, would, could, or should be*
 2d. *Thou must, mayest, canst, wouldest, couldst, or shouldst be*
 3d. *He must, may, can, would, could, or should be.*

Plural.

We must, may, can, would, could, or should be
 &c.

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PERFECT

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PERFECT and PLUPERFECT TENSES.

Singular.

- 1st. *I must, might, would, could, or should have been*
 2d. *Thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldst, or shouldst have been*
 3d. *He must, might, would, could, or should have been.*

Plural.

We must, might, would, could, or should have been
Ye, &c.

The *future Tense*, in this Mode, is best expressed by the *present*: as, *I may be to-morrow.*

The *subjunctive* form of this Verb is thus distinguished:—

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>Though I be</i>	1st. <i>Though we be</i>
2d. <i>Though thou be</i>	2d. <i>Though ye be</i>
3d. <i>Though he be.</i>	3d. <i>Though they be.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. <i>Though I were</i>	1st. <i>Though we were</i>
2d. <i>Though thou wert</i>	2d. <i>Though ye were</i>
3d. <i>Though he were.</i>	3d. <i>Though they were.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.	<i>To be.</i>
Perfect.	<i>To have been.</i>
Future.	<i>About to be.</i>

When

When the *Termination* of the *preter* Tense is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person* of the *present* Tense singular, the Verb may be called *irregular*; but that *Irregularity* being discovered and observed in the *preter* Tenses, the Verb is declined, in all other Respects, as the *regular* Verb

The most common *Irregularity* is when the *d* or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*; and this is for the most Part the Case when the Verb ends in *f*, *p*, *x*: as *push*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*; for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A *Participle* is derived of a *Verb*, and *partakes* of the Nature both of the *Verb* and *Adjective*.

There are *two* *Participles* pertaining to the Verbs; the *active* which always ends in *ing*; and the *passive* which generally ends in *ed*: as from the Verb *call*, are derived the Participles *calling* and *called*.

Note I. In the *Formation* of Participles, if the Verb ends in *e*, the *e*'s omitted; as *love*, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a *single Consonant*, preceded by a *single Vowel* bearing the Accent, that

that *Consonant* is doubled ; as *commit*, *committing*, *committed*.

II. The *passive Participle* is, for the most Part, the same with the *preter*, or *past Tense* of the Verb ; but in *both* these there are many *Irregularities* ; the Chief of which may be gathered from the following Catalogue of *transitive* and *intransitive* Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Bake,	baked,	baked, baken
Begin,	began,	begun
Bear,	bore, bare,	borne
Bear,	bare,	born
Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat
Behold,	beheld,	beheld, beholden
Bend,	bent,	bent
Bereave,	bereft,	bereaved, bereft
Beseech,	besought,	besought
Bid,	bade, bad,	bidden
Bind,	bound,	bound, bounden
Bite,	bit,	bitten,
Bleed,	bled,	blooded, bled
Blow,	blew,	blown
Break,	broke, brake,	broken
Breed,	bred,	bred
Bring,	brought,	brought
Built,	built,	builded, built
		Burst

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Burst,	burst,	bursten, burst
Buy,	bought,	bought [caught
Catch,	caught,	catched, catcht,
Chide,	chid,	chid, chidden
Choose,	chose	chosen
Cleave,	clove, clave,	cloven, cleft
Clothe,	clothed, clad,	clothed, clad
Dig,	digged, dug,	digged, dug
Do,	did,	done
Draw,	drew,	drawn
Drink,	drank,	drunk, drunken
Drive,	drove, drave,	drove, driven
Eat,	ate,	eaten
Feed,	fed,	fed
Feel,	felt,	felt
Find,	found,	found
Fling,	flang, flung,	flung
Forfake,	forfook,	forfaken
Freight,	freighted,	fraught, freighted
Freeze,	froze,	frozen
Get,	got, gat,	gotten, got
Geld,	gelded, gelt,	gelded, gelt
Gild,	gilded, gilt,	gilded, gilt
Gird,	girded, girt,	girded, girt
Give,	gave,	given
Grave,	graved,	graven
Grind,	ground,	ground
Hang,	hanged, hung,	hanged, hung
		Have,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Have,	had,	had
Heave,	heaved, hove,	hoven, heaved
Help,	helped,	helped, holpen
Hew,	hewed,	hewn
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid
Hold,	held,	holden, held
Keep,	kept,	kept
Knit,	knitted, knit,	knitted, knit
Know,	knew,	known
Lade,	laded,	laden, laded
Lay,	laid,	laid
Lead,	led,	led
Leap,	leaped, leapt,	leaped, leapt
Leave,	left,	left
Lend,	lent,	lent
Load,	loaded,	loaded, loaden
Lose,	lost,	lost
Make,	made,	made
Meet,	met,	met
Melt,	melted,	melted, molten
Mow,	mowed,	mowed, mown
Pay,	paid,	paid
Rend,	rent,	rent
Ride,	rid, rode,	rid, rode, ridden
Ring,	rang,	rung
Rive,	rived	riven
Rot,	rotted,	rotten, rotted
Run,	ran,	run

Say,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Say,	said,	said
Saw,	sawed,	sawn
See,	saw,	seen
Seek,	sought,	sought
Seeth,	sod,	sodden
Sell,	sold,	fold
Send,	sent,	sent
Shake,	shook,	shaken, shook
Shave,	shaved,	shaved, shaven
Shear,	shore,	shorn
Shew,	shewed,	shewn
Shoe,	shod,	shod
Shoot,	shot,	shot
Shrive,	shrove,	shriven
Sing,	sang,	sung
Sink,	sank,	sunk
Sit,	sate, sat,	sat, sitten
Slay,	flew,	slain
Sling,	slang, slung,	slung
Slit,	slit,	slitten, slit
Smite,	smote,	smitten
Sow,	sowed,	sown
Speak,	spoke, spake	spoken
Speed,	sped,	sped
Spell,	spelt,	spelt
Spend,	spent,	spent
Spill,	spilled, spilt,	spilled, spilt
Spin,	spun, span,	spun

Spring,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Spring,	sprang,	sprung
Sting,	stung, stang,	stung
Steal,	stole,	stolen
Stick,	stuck,	stuck
Stride,	strode,	stridden
Strike,	struck,	struck, stricken
String,	strung,	strung
Sweep,	swept,	swept
Swear,	swore,	sworn
Sweat,	sweated,	sweated
Swell,	swelled,	swollen
Swing,	swung, swang,	swung
Take,	took,	taken
Teach,	taught,	taught
Tear,	tore,	torn
Tell,	told,	told
Throw,	threw,	thrown
Think,	thought,	thought
Tread,	trod,	trodden, trod
Wear,	wore,	worn
Weave,	wove,	woven
Win,	won,	won
Wind,	wound,	wound
Work,	worked, wrought,	worked, wrought
Wring,	wrung,	wrung
Write,	wrote,	written.

The

The following are *intransitive Verbs*, and have, when properly considered, no *passive Participle*.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Abide,	abode,	
Arise,	arose,	arisen
Awake,	awaked, awoke,	awaked
Clave,	cleaved , clave,	cleaved <i>cleft</i>
Cling,	clang, clung,	clung
Come,	came,	come
Creep,	creeped, crept,	crept
Crow,	crew,	crowed
Deal,	dealt,	dealt
Dare,	durst,	
Die,	died,	dead
Dream,	dreamed, dreamt,	dreamed, dreamt
Dwell,	dwelt,	dwelt
Fall,	fell,	fallen
Feed,	fed,	fed
Flee,	fled,	fled
Fly,	flew,	flown
Go,	went,	gone
Grow,	grew,	grown
Hang,	hung,	hung
Leap,	leaped, leapt,	leaped
Lie,	lay,	lain
Rise,	rose,	risen
Rot,	rotted,	rotten

Run,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Particip. Form.</i>
Run,	ran,	run
Shine,	shone,	shined
Sink,	sank, sunk,	sunk
Shrink,	shrank, shrunk,	shrunk
Sleep,	slept,	slept
Slide,	slid,	slidden
Slink,	slank, slunk,	slunk
Speed,	sped,	sped
Spit,	spat,	spitten
Stand,	stood,	stood
Stick,	stuck,	stuck
Stink,	stank, stunk,	stunk
Strive,	strove,	strove, striven
Swim,	swam,	swum
Swing,	swang,	swung
Swell,	swelled,	swoln
Thrive,	throve,	thriven
Wax,	waxed,	waxed, waxen
Weep,	wept,	wept.

Note, Many of the above *intransitive* Verbs, when compounded, will become *Transitives*; as *besal*, *outshine*, *overhang*.

There are a few Verbs ending in *t* and *d*, being the same in the *present preter* Tenses, and *passive Participle*; as *cast*, *cost*, *cut*, *bit*, *hurt*, *let*, *put*, *read*, *rid*, *set*, *shed*, *shred*, *shut*, *split*, *spread*, *thrust*.

Here

Here it may be thought necessary to remark, that those *irregular Verbs* which admit of *various Participles*, may, for that Reason, be variously expressed in the *preter Tenses*; as, *I had rid, I had rode, I had ridden; they had strove or had striven, &c.*

OF AN ADVERB.

An *Adverb* derives its Name from its being added to a *Verb*, an *Adjective*, and sometimes to another *Adverb*, to express the *Circumstance or Quality* of it; as, He reads *well*; he writes *badly*; he acts *very cautiously*, &c.

Most *Adverbs*, as well as *Adjectives*, admit of Comparison; as, *well, better, best; soon, sooner, soonest*; and the greater Part of them are compared by the other *Adverbs more, most; less, least*, &c.

Note, *Adverbs* have Relation to Time, as, *now, then, lately*, &c.;—to Place, as, *here, there, where*, &c.;—to Number, as, *once, twice, manifold*, &c.;—to Quantity, as, *more, most*, &c.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

The *Conjunction* conjoins, or elegantly unites, two Sentences in one; as, "Do you prefer the Town or Country?" instead of "Do you prefer the Town, or, do you prefer the Country?"

Conjunctions *copulative* connect Sentences by expressing an *Addition*, as, *and*, &c.; — Conjunctions *disjunctive*, by expressing a *Difference of Meaning* in distinct Degrees, as, *or*, *unless*, *though*, &c. Most of them are comprehended in the following Sentences, viz.

Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, how, however, if, lest, namely, neither, nor, or, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whether, whereupon, yet.

The six following are *sometimes* Conjunctions, and *sometimes* Adverbs, and can only be distinguished by the Sense in which Authors use them; viz. *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.*

Except and *save* are more properly the *imperative Modes* of their Verbs: *For* is sometimes a *Preposition*; and *that*, when it may be changed to *who* or *which*, a *Pronoun*.

Or

OF A PREPOSITION.

The *Preposition* receives its Name from being *put before* the Noun to which it is applied.

Its Use is to connect Words together, and to determine their Relation to each other; as, he came *to* and stood *before* the City.

Prepositions used in the above Sense are such as follow: *About, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, into, towards, under, with, within, without.*

OF AN INTERJECTION.

Interjections derive their Names from being *thrown in between* the Parts of a Sentence, without causing any other Alteration in it. They are a Kind of natural Sounds expressing some *sudden Emotion* in the Mind of the Speaker, &c. as affected with the Sensations of *Pain, Pleasure, Grief, Joy, &c.* as, *Ob! Ab! Alas! Lo! &c.*

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S Y N T A X.

THE Word *Syntax* is so termed from its Use in the proper Arrangement of Words and Phrases to compose a Sentence.

Words are articulate Sounds used in Custom to express our Ideas.

Phrases are two or more Words rightly arranged to compose the Part, and sometimes the Whole, of a Sentence.

The Articles *a* and *an* are used *only* before Nouns of the *singular* Number: *An* before a Word that begins with a *Vowel*; *a* before a Word that begins with a *Consonant*; *an*, or *a*, before a Word that begins with *b*, except the *b* is silent, then *an* is only used.

A and *an* are used in a *vague* Sense to point out *one single* Thing of the Kind, in other Respects *indeterminate*.

The is *definite*, and determines what *particular* Thing is meant.

Nouns or *Pronouns* govern the *Number* and *Person* of their Verbs; as, The Child cries; Thou livest.

Exceptions. 1st. It is customary, when we speak in the complaisant Stile, if to *one* Person only, to use *you* instead of *thou*, and to join a Verb plural with it; as, You are my Friend.

2d. A Noun of *Multitude*, of the *singular* Number, may have a Verb either *singular* or *plural*; as, "The People is mad," or, "The People are mad." The latter Expression seems to be the more *elegant*.

When *two* or more Nouns, &c. are connected together in the same Sentence, the Verb, Noun or Pronoun, is plural, although both or all of the nominative Cases are singular; as, The King and Queen are those who passed us; You and I were the Persons enquired for; &c.

A Noun or Pronoun is not always prefixed to a Verb, as its *nominative Case* or *Subject*, but sometimes a Sentence, or an *infinitive Mode*: as, My arriving so seasonably was attended with Success; To know one's Self is the greatest Wisdom. In this Case the Verb is singular, and in the third Person.

The *Agent*, or *Subject*, is most commonly set before the Verb, and answers to the Question *who*

who or *what*, with the *Verb*, as in the Example, "*Alexander conquered Darius.*"

The *Object* follows the *Verb*, and receives its full force, answering to the Question *whom* or *what*, as 1st. *Who* conquered? the Answer is the Subject, *Alexander.* 2d. *Whom* did he conquer? the Reply is the Object, *Darius.* If *Darius* had conquered, the Order would have been inverted.

The Relatives *what*, *which*, *whom*, &c. are always placed before those Verbs to which they are the Objects; as, the Books *which* I bought, &c.

The Subject of the *Verb* is set after it, most commonly in the following Cases: When the Verb is of the *imperative Mode*; as, *Love thou.* When a Question is asked, it is placed after the Verb, or between the *Sign* and the Verb; as, *Are you happy? Is your Brother well?* Likewise when the Word *there* comes before the Verb; as, *There arrived a Messenger,* &c.

The *accusative Case* of a Pronoun is always used when it becomes the Object of a Verb, or of the active Participle; as, I love *them*; *he* is beating *me*; and, if Nouns possessed this Case, they would be applied in it the same as the Pronouns &c.

The *passive Participle*, and not the *Preterite*, should always be used when joined in a Sentence with the auxiliary Verb; as, the Leaf *was* torn, not the Leaf *was tore*.

The Signs *do, did*, and their Inflections, are applied inelegantly, unless to fix a *Stress* or *Energy* on the Verb or Sentence they are united to; as, I *do* affirm it; Thou *didst* condemn him: But when used *interrogatively*, the above Signs are *highly* necessary; as, *Do* you hear me? instead of hear you me?

Shall is used in the *first* Person, and *will* in the *second* and *third*, barely to describe some *future* Deed; as, I *shall* be there; you *will* be there, &c.: But, in the other Persons, they *promise, command, or threaten*; as, I *will* be there; you, he, &c. *shall* be there.

Pronouns must always agree in *Gender, Number, and Person*, with the *Nouns* for which they are substituted; as, The *Ship* has lost *her* Anchors; The *Sea* swells, *it* roars, and who *shall* withstand *its* Violence?

The *Pronoun* which refers to *two or more* Nouns, of *different Persons*, occurring in the *same* Sentence, must be made to agree with the *first* Person rather than the *second*, and the *second* rather than the *third*; as, My *Brother* and

and I return our Thanks, &c.; *You* and your *Friends* were in Fault, and *ye* should confess it.

Observe, the *Pronoun* must be used in the plural Number in these and the like Cases.

When *Property* or *Possession* is expressed by the *Pronoun*, we use the *Genitive*; as, *My Father*; To say "the Father of *me*," would be very inelegant.

The genitive Cases of the *Pronouns*, i. e. *my*, *thy*, &c. are used when joined to *Nouns*: But *mine*, *thine*, *theirs*, *yours*, *others*, &c. when put *absolutely*, or *without their Nouns*; as, It is *my Property*, *Book*, &c.; or, without the *Noun*, It is *mine*.

Pronominal Adjectives are only used in the *genitive Case* when put *absolutely*; as, I would not do it for *ten's Sake*.

In the *English Language* the *Adjective* precedes the *Substantive*; as, A *good Child*; the *best Horse*: But in *Poetry*, for the *better Sound's Sake*, the *Substantive* precedes frequently; as,

"So thick a Drop *serene*," &c.

MILTON.

When the Word *Thing*, *Things*, *Men*, &c. are the *Substantives*, they may be elegantly omitted; and their *Adjectives* set *absolutely*; as, "Who will shew us any good?" i. e. *good Thing*; the *Rich*, the *Poor*, the *Good*, &c.

Adjec-

Adjectives ending in *ing*, *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *ous*, *ish*, *some*, *ble*, *ant*, and a few others, cannot be compared by the Syllables *er* and *est*; but, for better Sound's Sake, are thus varied, *hateful*, *more* and *most hateful*, &c. &c. &c.

Note, Adjectives of *more than one* Syllable generally come under this Rule.

When two Nouns occur in the same Sentence, and we wish to repeat them, *that* and *those* respect the former, and *this* and *these* the latter; as,

"Some place the Bliss in Action, some in Ease,
"Those call it Pleasure, and Contentment *these*."

POPE.

Who and *whom* represent Persons only; but *whose*, *what*, and *that*, are applied to Persons and Things indiscriminately; as, I am bound to respect a Man *who* has obliged me, though he be chargeable with Vices *which* I hate.

The Pronoun *who* is both *relative* and *interrogative*; *what* is used in an *interrogative* Sense almost without Exception; *What* is that Man? *What* News?—When the *Adverb* is joined with the *Adjective*, it always immediately precedes it; as, *truly* pious, *very* costly.

When the Conjunctions *and*, *nor*, *or*, &c. come between two Pronouns, as likewise the Adverbs

Adverbs *than* and *as*, they connect *like Cases*; as, I commend *him* rather than *her*; Neither *he* nor *you* came, &c.

But this Rule will not include *Nouns*, since *they* cannot be connected in the *accusative Case*, as in the Example; "Bring it either to my *Brother* or *me*;" for these are in *different Cases*, and yet the Sentence is grammatical.

When a manifest *Uncertainty* or *Doubt* is entertained, we use the Conjunctions *if*, *though*, &c. and the *subjunctive Form* of Verbs; as, Beware, lest thou *do* it; If he but *speak* the Word, see thou *do* it.

Prepositions always govern the *accusative Case* of a Pronoun immediately after them; as, To *him*, with *her*.

The Preposition *in* is set before *Counties*, *Cities*, *Streets*, *Countries*, and *large Towns*, especially if they are in the same Kingdom; as, He lives *in* London, *in* Italy, &c.: But when an Action is represented as done in *Villages*, *single Houses*, and *foreign Cities*, *at* only is used; It happened *at* Maidenhead; the Inquisition *at* Rome, &c.

When a Pronoun of the *first Person* is used with an Interjection, it must be in the *accusative Case*; as, Ah *me*! But when the *second* is

is used, in the *Nominative*; as, O, thou most high!

For the proper Arrangement of *all* Words in a Sentence, no invariable Rule can be given: The Harmony and Perspicuity of the Expression are the chief Things to be attended to.



A

POETICAL EPITOME OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR, that useful, ornamental Art,
Does Rules to *spe*ak, & *read*, and *w*rite, impart.
Ten Parts of Speech in Grammar you will find ;
Three are *declin'd*, the Rest are *und*clin'd.

Declined.

NOUN,
PRONOUN,
VERB ;

Undeclined.

ARTICLE,
ADJECTIVE,
PARTICIPLE,
ADVERB,
CONJUNCTION,
PREPOSITION,
INTERJECTION.

NOUN, or SUBSTANTIVE.

A *Noun* the Name of any Thing declares ;
As, *Man, Book, Virtue, Houses, Apples, Pears.*
Two Sorts of *Substantives* Grammarians make,
Which Names of *proper*, and of *common* take.

PROPER.

All *proper* Names *one* of a Kind express ;
As, "It was *Adam* made us all transgress."

COMMON.

COMMON.

Of every Kind these Nouns express the whole ;
 As, *Man, Beast, Bird, Fish, Insect, Reptile, Fowl.*

NUMBERS.

Two distinct Numbers we in Nouns explore ;
 The *Singular* means *one* ; the *plural* more ;
 As, *Horse* and *Man* to only *one* refer ;
 But *Men* and *Horses* of the *plural* are.

CASES.

Cases in other Languages abound,
 But in the English only *two* are found ;
 The *Nominative*, which no Change can bear,
 Declares the Noun in its *first* State ; as, *Care*.
 The next, or *Genitive*, is thus defin'd
 " *Care's* gloomy Power destroys our Peace of
 Mind."

GENDER.

Genders of Nouns to *three* some do confine,
 As *he* is *male*, and *she* is *feminine* ;
 But Things *inanimate* we *neuter* call ;
 As, *Garden, Penknife, Silver, Book, or Ball.*

PRONOUNS, or PERSONALS.

We, *proper Names* for *Personals* resign ;
 As, *you* and *I* stand for *your Name* and *mine*.
Three Persons in each Number you may see ;
 The *first*, as *I* and *we*, are those that *speak* ;
 The *second* is the Person *spoken to* ;
 And is express'd by *thou*, and *ye*, or *you* :

The

The *third*, the Person *spoken of* will fit,
As, *he, she, this, these, that, those, they, and it.*

VERBS, or AFFIRMATIONS.

The *Affirmations* to Idea bring
The *Action*, or *Existence* of a Thing:
By *these* the various Passions will appear;
By *doing active, passive* when we bear.
Intransitives, or *Neuters* we define
When to mere *Being* we the Sense confine.
I love, I bind, are *Actives* all agree;
But these are *Neuters*, *smile; exist; to be.*

MODES.

To *Verbs* five *Modes* pertain, the Learn'd contend;
The *Indicative* declares, as, "I command."
The *Imperative*, in proud, imperious Tone,
Commands, as, "Sirrah! go you hence, begone."
Or, the proud Victor hears in humble Air,
"Forgive thy Suppliant: Grant a Captive's
Pray'r."

Pow'r, or *its Want*, the Mode potential shews;
As, "If I dar'd, I'd pull you by the Nose."
Conditional, is the *subjunctive* still;
As, "If they'll let me go, I quickly will."
The *Infinitive* still by itself is found;
To always goes before it; as, *to sound.*
In short, in Affirmations we may find
All Actions of the Body and the Mind.

TENSES,

TENSES, OR TIMES.

Time is confin'd to *three* distinct Degrees,
 The *past*, the *present*, and the *future* these.
 The *present Time* denotes the *Instant*, *now*;
 As, "*I am reading*, or, "*I read, I bow.*"
 The *past Time* still displays a something *done*;
 As, "*Yesterday I play'd at Taw, and won.*"
 The *future Time* bespeaks a Thing to *come*;
 As, "*I'll compel them; they shall pay the Sum.*"

ARTICLE.

Three Articles to use the *Learn'd* agree;
 The first is *A*, then *An*, the third is *The*.

ADJECTIVE.

All *Adjectives* do *Qualities* express,
 And clothe their *Substantives* in proper *Dress*;
 As, a *good Man*, *black Horse*, or *naughty Boy*;
 An *entertaining Book*, or *pretty Toy*.
 By *three Degrees* we *Adjectives* compare
 The first is *positive*, as, "*You are fair*;"
 The next, or the *Comparative* does shew,
 That *Betsey Smart* is *fairer* still than you:
 But the *superlative*, or *third Degree*,
 Says, "*I'm the fairest Creature that can be.*"
 Again we may with *more* and *most* compare;
 As, of the two *Susannah* is *more fair*;
 By the *Superlative* it is decreed,
 That *Nancy's fairest*, or *most fair* indeed.

PARTI-

PARTICIPLE.

Whene'er a Verb's concluded, then appears
The *Participle*, which the Matter clears.
To *fight*'s a Verb, which to Conclusion brought
The *Participle* says the Battle's fought.

ADVERB.

The *Manner* of a *Verb* an *Adverb* shews,
And does the Action good, or bad suppose.
Suppose we of a boxing Match should tell;
An *Adverb* says, "he's drubbed *extremely* well."

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions Words or Sentences combine,
Explain the Meaning, or the Sense refine :
As, Tom *and* Harry went like Fools to fight,
But tir'd of Cuffing, left off ere 'twas Night.

PREPOSITION.

A *Preposition* does a *Noun* precede,
As simple *Deed*, compounded is *indeed* :
Or, when reflecting upon Nature's Plan,
Instinct *with* Brutes, and Reason goes *with* Man.

INTERJECTION.

An *Interjection* speaks some great Surprise,
Or sudden Passion of the Mind implies ;
Some strong Emotion of the feeling Soul,
When all the Thoughts are brought beneath
Controul ;

As, *Ob ! Alas ! Alack ! Ab ! Well a Day !*
Oh let me find a Purse ! Oh that I may !

D

NUMERATION TABLE.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Nine Hundred 87654321
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Eighty-seven Millions 654321	
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Seven Millions 654321		
6	5	4	3	2	1	Six Hundred 54321			
5	4	3	2	1	Fifty-four Thousand 321				
4	3	2	1	Four Thousand 321					
3	2	1	Three Hundred and 21						
2	1	Twenty 1							
1	One								

Units

Tens

Hundreds

Thousands

Tens of Thousands

Hundreds of Thousands

Millions

Tens of Millions

Hundreds of Millions

Hundreds of Millions

Tens of Millions

Millions

Hundreds of Thousands

Tens of Thousands

Thousands

Hundreds

Tens

Units

PRICE TABLE.

d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
12	is	1	72	is	6
20	is	1	80	is	6
24	is	2	84	is	7
30	is	2	90	is	7
36	is	3	96	is	8
40	is	3	100	is	8
48	is	4	108	is	9
50	is	4	110	is	9
60	is	5	120	is	10
70	is	5	10		

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

2 is 4	5 Times	10 is 50	9 Times	6 is 54
3 is 6		11 is 55		7 is 63
4 is 8		12 is 60		8 is 72
5 is 10	6 Times	2 is 12	10 Times	9 is 81
6 is 12		3 is 18		10 is 90
7 is 14		4 is 24		11 is 99
8 is 16		5 is 30		12 is 108
9 is 18		6 is 36	11 Times	2 is 20
10 is 20		7 is 42		3 is 30
11 is 22		8 is 48		4 is 40
12 is 24		9 is 54		5 is 50
2 is 6	7 Times	10 is 60		6 is 60
3 is 9		11 is 66		7 is 70
4 is 12		12 is 72		8 is 80
5 is 15		2 is 14		9 is 90
6 is 18		3 is 21	12 Times	10 is 100
7 is 21		4 is 28		11 is 110
8 is 24		5 is 35		12 is 120
9 is 27		6 is 42		2 is 22
10 is 30	8 Times	7 is 49		3 is 33
11 is 33		8 is 56		4 is 44
12 is 36		9 is 63		5 is 55
2 is 8		10 is 70		6 is 66
3 is 12		11 is 77		7 is 77
4 is 16		12 is 84		8 is 88
5 is 20		2 is 16		9 is 99
6 is 24		3 is 24	12 Times	10 is 110
7 is 28	9 Times	4 is 32		11 is 121
8 is 32		5 is 40		12 is 132
9 is 36		6 is 48		2 is 24
10 is 40		7 is 56		3 is 36
11 is 44		8 is 64		4 is 48
12 is 48		9 is 72		5 is 60
2 is 10		10 is 80		6 is 72
3 is 15		11 is 88		7 is 84
4 is 20		12 is 96		
5 is 25	9 Times	2 is 18		
6 is 30		3 is 27		
7 is 35		4 is 36		
8 is 40		5 is 45		
9 is 45				

